

and, Section 502 (f) (1) and (2), the repackaged tablets failed to bear labeling containing adequate directions for use and adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where their use may be dangerous to health, and against unsafe dosage and methods and duration of administration, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users.

DISPOSITION: June 12, 1953. The defendants having entered pleas of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of \$50 against Defendant Douglas and \$100 against Defendant Evans, plus costs.

4146. Misbranding of Glando tablets. U. S. v. 1 Bottle, etc. (F. D. C. No. 34904. Sample No. 57738-L.)

LABEL FILED: March 20, 1953, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 31, 1952, and February 23, 1953, from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: 1 bottle, containing 6,000 tablets, and 30 boxes, each box containing 16 tablets, of *Glando tablets* at Norfolk, Va., in the possession of the Medical Products Co., together with a number of loose labels.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The above-mentioned tablets had been shipped in interstate commerce in bulk containers, and after their receipt by the Medical Products Co., a number of the tablets were repackaged by that company into boxes labeled as indicated below.

LABEL, IN PART: (Box) "Glando Builds Up Vitality, Health And Strength Medical Products Company Norfolk, Va. Directions—One to two tablets after meals and bedtime * * * Recommended for loss of manhood, debility, lack of vitality, loss of appetite, weakness, etc."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the box labels of the tablets were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for loss of manhood, debility, lack of vitality, loss of appetite, and weakness, and for building up health and strength. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions and purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the box label of the article failed to declare the presence and proportion of strychnine contained in the tablets and the presence of the active ingredients, cantharides and zinc phosphide; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the article failed to bear such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use may be dangerous to health, and against unsafe dosage and duration of administration, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users since its labeling failed to bear warnings against use of this article, which contained strychnine, cantharides, and zinc phosphide.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: May 20, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4147. Misbranding of Niagara device. U. S. v. 13 Devices, etc. (F. D. C. No. 34938. Sample Nos. 20731-L, 48670-L.)

LABEL FILED: April 8, 1953, Southern District of Iowa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 9 and February 20, 1953, by Niamco, Inc., from Dallas, Tex.